

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,

THIRD STREET,

at side, between Market and Jefferson streets.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Firemen's, &c., are charged fifty cents per Square of One Inch, and twenty-five cents per square of each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Religious, Charitable, &c., are charged twenty-five cents per line, or less, or less, are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

Advertisements published in the Morning Paper, may be taken out every day, and will be charged twenty-five cents per line.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855.

The editor of the Louisville Journal is earning a character amongst his friends that is truly enviable. The club and brass-knuckle fraternity ought next time to receive him with still louder acclamation. Thoroughly as they did their work, in keeping foreigners from the polls with brass-knuckles, clubs, etc., their merit is not greater than that of the editor, in the bold meanness with which he denies what his admirers did on election day. They must be inspired with boundless faith in his heroic power of assertion in the face of facts. They know that they stood at the polls in the First, Second, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, knocked down and dragged out every Irish and German voter that came in the way; they were paid for their service, and boast of their achievements over their caps. Then they take up their organ, the Journal, and read that all was peace at the polls; that they were exceedingly imposed upon, and only avenged themselves afterward for the wrongs they suffered. The great merit of these assertions is, that they are a positive denial of facts that were witnessed by hundreds of the most respectable men in Louisville, in the midst of the city, at the court-house, even in the face of day.

There is not a ruffian of the gang of bullies who would deny his guilt with the brazen effrontery of the editor of the Journal. The heroes of the brass-knuckles should present him a cup, and yield him the palm, and humbly confess, that devilish and heaven-defying in their deeds were, they do not equal in meadacity his brazen denials of them all.

The editor, in his issue of yesterday, gives what he heard of the doings of foreigners and others, to justify his cohorts of murderers, robbers, and house-burners. Some things he admits. He does not repeat that the Catholic churches were full of arms; that Germans had taken the First Ward polls with guns, etc. He heard all this from his conferees, and it is just as true as the rest that he repeats. Those who can murder men, women, and children, burn houses, and rob the public; and the public know that if the horrid deeds of bloody Monday can be hidden by dint of hard lying, it will be done. The world knows that the guilty party must deny; they must make haste to deny and scatter their *ex parte* affidavits to the four winds of heaven. Men will naturally inquire, if these men were conscious of innocence, why all this haste in getting up certificates? They have all the civil authorities in their hands; could, if they would, elicit the whole truth by a full investigation, but in haste they have set their own partisans to work gotten up their own party certificates, and even the City Council, with an indecency that shocks the moral sense, have, without an investigation, indorsed this *ex parte* staff, and all the damning deeds of bloody Monday.

One fact speaks volumes. The police made themselves very useful on election day, apprehending every foreigner that was knocked down and carrying him to jail. They have been brought before the Police Court and examined. Their only crime was that they had been beaten and abused without cause, and they were all discharged. Not one of the guilty, amongst the hundreds, have been apprehended and brought to justice.

We have had it repeated daily that estimable American-born citizens were killed, innocent of any disturbance. Who were they? Name them. Why were not the guilty apprehended? We challenge legal investigation of every case. Was Hudson, who was killed, innocent? Was Graham? Who was shot that was not participating in the mob? Let him come forward and show himself. Perhaps some may be found of that class. We had expected that some of the Know-Nothing party had been killed, or who had been wounded, but no case of the sort has come to light and been investigated. If there were such cases, they would be paraded before the public and the matter officially examined. But those very innocent and estimable citizens will keep in the background, content with having their innocence asserted by the organ, without subjecting it to the test of examination. A connected history of bloody Monday, and the proof of it, has not yet been published in detail, but we now assert that with the affidavits of the Journal and the testimony taken before the Police Court, it can be proved to any jury in the world that the Know-Nothing mob commenced the assault in every instance yet brought to light. There is, so far, not a single exception.

And yet the main facts lie behind all the transactions brought up by the Know-Nothing organ, the fact that the polls in the First, Second, and Eighth Wards were taken by the Know-Nothing crowd; that they were surrounded by armed bullies, who knocked down scores of foreigners, dragged them or drove them out of the crowd, and pursued them with missiles of various sorts; that these same bullies paraded the streets, committing outrages wherever they could; that they created and carried out the terrible scenes of the day and night. It is no wonder the organ raves. No one knows the truth better than its editor, and no one has more cause to dread it. He may stand around its arsenals with torch and fire-arms, to terrify all those from it, but it will not avail.

The editor of the Louisville Journal, in a characteristic article, abuses the Hon. William J. Brown, of Indiana, for a letter written by him during the late riots here, and in the close thus attempts to set his upon him, as he set them upon the foreigners. We quote his language, in the Journal of Saturday:

Brown's letter, signed an Eye-Witness, is just such a living document as might be expected from him. He may visit Louisville again one of these days. If he does we hope that no personal violence will be offered him.

This is just the style and tone of the inflammatory articles which preceded the bloody scenes of Monday and Monday night, and the object of it is obvious. One thing we will be high on—the editor of the Journal will not be the man to offer Brown personal violence. Such men as are known to be conscientiously opposed to fighting, are the热血的 (zhonghe) to the editor. In a word, he knows not what he is at home. With fighting men he "abhors dueling."

Death of Hon. John Rowan.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at his residence in Nelson county, Ky., in the forty-fifth year of his age, died Col. John Rowan, late Minister of the United States to Naples.

The announcement of this mournful intelligence will inflict the deepest sorrow upon many in Kentucky, and, I trust, throughout the whole Union.

Mr. Rowan enjoyed an eminent degree of the love and friendship of all who formed his acquaintance.

He was truly a Kentuckian—and no son of that noble old mother of brave and generous men ever felt more patriotic pride in being a Kentuckian, than John Rowan. He loved Kentucky, not only because she was the land of his nativity—he delighted in the lofty spirit and manly frankness of the brave, the heroic, the free-hearted, and genuine Kentuckian.

He delighted in being esteemed a polished Kentucky gentleman, yet he never lost sight of the respect due to the poorest, the humblest man of worth; and while his accomplished and courtly manners rendered him a pleasing companion for a prince, he was also a boon companion for a peasant.

From the palace to the hovel—from the hunter's camp to the highest court-circle in Europe—in any and in every sphere, he was the same welcome and agreeable guest, companion, and friend.

His personal popularity in his native county was severely tested when, in the high party times of 1839, his name was presented as a candidate for the Legislature. He was triumphantly elected, although at the time a large majority of the voters of his county were opposed to him in politics. Had he chosen to continue in political life, there had but little doubt of his success. He had no taste for the life of a political trickster. He was often solicited to become a candidate for Congress in his District, but invariably declined. He was also proposed as a candidate for the gubernatorial honor of his State; this he also declined—more, perhaps, from aversion to political life and difference of his own abilities as a statesman, than from any other consideration.

The last public station which he held was of Charge to Naples, and his success in performing the duties of that station made him an object of admiration and of pride with all his countrymen who visited that country during his sojourn there as the representative of our government.

He left a wife and eight children to deplore his death—and a more beautiful and interesting family has seldom been seen on earth.

It is Generally Believed,

That the hissing tongues, poison pen, and Lucifer match editorials which appeared in the late numbers of the Journal, particularly the one issued on the morning of the election, brought about, by their seditious tendencies, the hydroptic scenes that were enacted on the memorable "Bloody Monday" in the city of Louisville.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,
That it is the first duty of his Honor the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, to pass an ordinance to kill all the "mad dogs" that infest the city, instead of the poor Dutch and Irish.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,
That not only the city of Louisville, but the entire District, have cause to regret the election of Marshall over the talented, high-toned, and noble Preston.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,

That the village of Louisville will meet with the cordial sympathies of all the other villages in Kentucky, on the dreadful consequences that must result to her interests from the late disgraceful riots and murders, exiling "exiles," and persecuting foreigners who sought homes in her limits, and contributed so largely to her prosperity; not that these villages concur in her course, but lament her folly.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,

That the Pope is a dangerous old customer "any way it can be fixed," and that it would be well to put up all the chickens before the old hawk arrives in this country, with his cohorts of Catholic soldiers, to rob our hen roosts and subvert our liberties.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,

That Misther McMorehead's majority is whittled down to the little end of nothing, and that the Know-Nothing party in Kentucky is destined soon to be numbered among the "things that were."

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,

That the Know-Nothing party have an abiding regard for Roman Catholics, for Irishmen, for Amsterdam Dutchmen, in any other d—d Dutchman.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED,

That Preston finds consolation in his defeat in the fact that he feels more honored by his defeat than his opponent can by such a victory; and that the Know-Nothing party in Kentucky is destined soon to be numbered among the "things that were."

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while these speeches are being made. Get Pope to rock back and shake that head of his. In a word, Messrs. Editors, have all things fixed up right. If necessary, get Price to make a speech, I am bound to stay up here and take care of the women. Ever since Caleb Logan said the Pope had a snout to his soul, the women have been scared. It would have been better for the country if Logan never had had any personal difficulty with the Pope.

I hope you will excuse me for not coming down with the General. I must stay and protect women. Truly,

PATRICK LIMBERSHANKS.

Kentucky Election.

Official returns have been received from 98 counties as follows: Morehead, 69,320; Clarke, 62,779; Morehead's majority, 6,541.

These returns may be relied upon as accurate, as they have been carefully compiled from the returns in the office of the Secretary of State.

But five counties yet remain to be heard from officially, viz.: Letcher, Perry, Floyd, Pike, and Johnson. All these are reported to give Clarke majorities—thus: Letcher, 225; Perry, 100; Floyd, Pike, and Johnson, 1,850. If these reported majorities prove correct, Morehead's majority will be 4,366.

FOURTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

F. T. FOX, K. N. A. G. Talbot, Den.

Cumberland, 784 417

Clinton, 290 534

Wayne, 676 639

Russell, 495 379

McCook, 1,103 1,200

Lincoln, 680 918

Bowling, 643 363

Taylor, 378 588

Green, 465 686

Aldair, 436 998

Casey, 646 418

6571 6571

Talbot's majority, 15

FIFTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

G. C. WINTERSHIPS, K. N. J. H. Jewett, Den.

Louisville, 784 270

Hardin, 1,490 588

Bullitt, 666 429

Larue, 596 378

Marion, 426 918

Edmonson, 458 1,114

Newton, 829 1,019

Mercer, 738 976

Spencer, 442 672

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855.

NOTICES.

12th RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES, Platina Seals, Tin and Glassware, Self-Sealing Fruit, Cans, Tobacco, Cigars, Prince Old Brandy and Wine, Vinegar, Household Furniture, and Cook Stores, is to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, at Mr. C. C. Spencer's Auction Rooms, No. 52 Main street.

Should any carrier fail to deliver the Democrat promptly, word left at the office will remedy the neglect.

EARLY advertisers will please hand in their favors as early as they conveniently can, during the day.

In all cases of Dyspepsia Hurley's Sarsaparilla will be found a never-failing remedy.— Try it.

We call the attention of sheep raisers to the advertisement of PREMIUMS offered by Thomas McDonald and Isaac Linn.

Subscribers changing their residences will please word at the office, so that our carriers may find them promptly.

First and Fourth Pages.

Our readers will find a choice variety of reading upon the first and fourth pages.

CORRECTION.—Mr. A. Stanford says he was not shot Saturday evening, when hunting for the Irishman that killed Medley, but he don't deny belonging to one of those brave parties.

Messrs. Chapman & Moon will open their school on Monday, 3d of September next.

These gentlemen stand deservedly high as teachers. Read their card for terms, &c.

The Exhibition tickets for ladies, to which members are entitled, are now ready, and can be obtained at the Attaray upon application at the office of the Institute.

FIGHTING.—A couple of Irishmen were fighting last evening in the upper end of town, when as we are informed, a man named Floyd pitched into one of them and beat him nearly to death. There was also some fighting at the upper end of Jefferson street, but we didn't learn the particulars.

BOYS, BE CAREFUL.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy about 15 years old was swinging in the open lot, between Fifth and Sixth and Main and Water, when he was thrown from the swing; his face was very much bruised, and one wrist dislocated. He may have sustained other injuries, although we did not observe any.

KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Tenth and Green, the driver of a loaded coal cart fell from his seat, when the wheel passed directly over the face, terribly crushing the skull, and killing him almost instantly. His name is Michael Commerford, said to be asleep—and about 18 or 19 years old.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Mr. C. D. Kirk, under Mozart Hall, keeps constantly for sale the best kind of blank books, the most interesting historical, biographical, philosophical and general reading—the magazines of the day, school books, for boys and girls, story books for the little ones, and almost everything else that one expects to find in a book-store. Under Mozart Hall.

Our Commercial Reports.

We furnish our readers with full and authentic commercial reports of the Louisville markets, domestic and foreign, together with a great deal of authentic and reliable commercial information, to be found no where else in Louisville. Our country readers may at all times place the most implicit confidence in our commercial.

BRUTAL.—We have some of the most efficient police the world ever saw. They can, without difficulty, catch an Irishman when he is hunting a watchman to give himself up, and they can beat his brains nearly out for being an Irishman. One of them did this to Hendon, who was hunting Gilmore to give himself up, for killing Medley. If he had desired to escape, he could easily have done it, for he had three or four hours' time before he was arrested ed.

Police Court.

HON. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

MONDAY, August 20, 1855.

W. W. Harney was admitted and sworn as an attorney.

Jas. Cameron was sent to Lexington as a lunatic. Mr. Hargaden, for killing Medley. Committed to state at the next term of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

Margaret Gibbons, Michael Carroll, and James Gibbons, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$200 for three months; others discharged.

Terry Sullivan and Jno. Bennett, for fighting. Bail in \$200 each for three months.

Andrew Klotz, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$100 for three months.

Eliza Ford and Louis Quine, same charge. Bail in \$100 in each, and of Eliza in \$100, for three months.

Mr. Mitchell, same charge. Is in the habit of whipping women. Bail in \$200 for four months.

David Rush, same charge. Bail in \$500 for six months.

City v. Jno. Gibbons, selling liquor on Sunday. Fine \$100.

Thos. D. —, suspected felon. Miss Sarah Ann Dewart stated that she boarded at Mr. Raess's. Accused boarded there also. She was sewing a button on his pantaloons, and while she was doing this he managed to pull a ring off her finger.— She asked him if he had, and he repeated afterwards for the third and fourth time that he had.

Mr. Reiss said that he came to his house to board. He told him his trunk was at New Albany. He staid there a few days and left without paying his bill. He next went to Gatherville, but, gat right. He told officer Hannan that he was from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and had his trunk at Mr. Evans's. He told other officers that he came here with a lecturer and stopped at Owen's Hotel.

Mr. Bland appeared as counsel for Mr. H. said that his client was out of money. He had sent his trunk to Mr. Evans's and got it. Bail in \$500 for three months.

Charles W. Powers, alias Dubrue, alias Gildersleeve, a race-rider, obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. C. C. Spencer's and Mr. D. Powers two checks which he purports to be of \$1,500, to take care of. Schaefer put the checks away without looking at them. Powers then borrowed \$500 of Schaefer, and gave a receipt for it. Schaefer then examined the checks, of which the following is a copy, and found them worthless:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20, 1855.

Exchange for \$1,600.

Louisville Bank—First of Exchange (second unpaid); pay to the order of Charles W. Powers sixteen hundred dollars, value received, and charge the same to account.

PHILIPS & CO., PILCHER & PORTERFIELD.

To Messrs. Williams, Phillips, & Co., New Orleans. Schaefer found Powers yesterday morning on the most part. He had paid him \$500 to Cincinnati. Others have been to him. Schaefer arrested him. He had a lot of blank checks of the above description about him, and also two trunks filled with children's clothing. The trunks evidently belonged to a man named Phillips. Powers told the officers that he got the two checks for two hundred dollars, and that he had a letter from his wife, which he had given to Schaefer, to take care of. Schaefer put the checks away without looking at them. Powers then borrowed \$500 of Schaefer, and gave a receipt for it. Schaefer then examined the checks, of which the following is a copy, and found them worthless:

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To Messrs. Williams, Phillips, & Co., New Orleans. Schaefer found Powers yesterday morning on the most part. He had paid him \$500 to Cincinnati. Others have been to him. Schaefer arrested him. He had a lot of blank checks of the above description about him, and also two trunks filled with children's clothing. The trunks evidently belonged to a man named Phillips. Powers told the officers that he got the two checks for two hundred dollars, and that he had a letter from his wife, which he had given to Schaefer, to take care of. Schaefer put the checks away without looking at them. Powers then borrowed \$500 of Schaefer, and gave a receipt for it. Schaefer then examined the checks, of which the following is a copy, and found them worthless:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20, 1855.

Exchange for \$1,600.

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